

光学学报

微藻不同光合荧光参数对氯化消毒副产物毒性响应特性

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摘要 以淡水微藻中的蛋白核小球藻为受试生物, 以典型毒性氯化消毒副产物氯乙酸及三氯乙腈为研究对象, 采用荧光动力学方法研究了4种光合荧光参数 F_v/F_m 、 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o (F_o 为初始荧光强度, F_m 为最大荧光强度, $F_v=F_m-F_o$)及 PI_{ABS} 对两种消毒副产物的响应规律, 并分别从对低质量浓度与等质量浓度消毒副产物响应性能、10%效应质量浓度(EC_{10})与50%效应质量浓度(EC_{50})值4个方面对比了4个光合荧光参数的响应灵敏性。结果表明: 4个参数对两种消毒副产物都具有质量浓度响应特性, 抑制率与消毒副产物质量浓度之间都具有较好的Logistic曲线型剂量-效应关系, 修正相关系数 R^2_{adj} 均大于0.993, 其中 PI_{ABS} 的 R^2_{adj} 最大; 4个参数对两种消毒副产物毒性的响应灵敏性从大到小的排序均为 PI_{ABS} 、 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m , 因此 PI_{ABS} 是基于荧光动力学方法检测水体氯化消毒副产物毒性较为灵敏的响应指标。该研究结果为发展水体消毒副产物毒性的现场快速检测方法与技术提供了重要参考。

关键词 光谱学; 荧光; 氯化消毒副产物; 生物毒性; 微藻; 荧光动力学; 光合荧光参数

中图分类号 X832

文献标志码 A

DOI: 10.3788/AOS230766

1 引言

为保障人体健康, 消毒已成为灭活病原微生物、降低疾病传播风险的重要手段^[1-2]。在多种消毒剂中, 氯化消毒剂(如氯气、二氧化氯、氯胺、次氯酸等)因具有对病原微生物灭活效果好、消毒效率高、使用成本低等优点^[3-4], 已被广泛应用于污水厂、医院及日常生活消毒的各个方面。自新冠肺炎疫情暴发以来, 含氯消毒剂在不同场所的使用频率更高、剂量更大^[5-6]。氯化消毒剂的大规模使用会导致大量余氯与水中有机物反应, 生成含量更高的氯化消毒副产物(DBPs), 如卤乙酸、卤乙腈、卤代甲烷、卤代硝基甲烷等, 对人体健康产生诸多不良影响^[7-8], 随尾水进入自然水体中的消毒副产物甚至会对水生生物产生毒害效应, 进而对水生态环境构成严重威胁。因此, 水环境中氯化消毒副产物毒性的快速检测已成为当前的研究热点。

微藻作为水生态系统中的主要初级生产者及能量转换者^[9], 由于个体小、对毒物敏感, 是水生态环境中最容易受到毒性物质伤害的水生生物, 因此微藻的生

理及生长状态对水质状况具有重要的指示作用。微藻的光合作用作为水生态系统初级生产的原动力, 是藻细胞生长繁殖及代谢的重要基础。已有研究^[10-13]表明, 藻细胞的光合状态对水体污染物的毒性具有快速响应特性, 因此基于微藻光合状态的改变能够快速评估污染物的毒性。

荧光动力学方法是一种非破坏性的活体植物荧光测量方法, 能够快速获取表征植物光合状态的多种光合荧光参数^[14], 在研究植物光合作用过程、逆境环境对植物光合作用影响方面具有重要作用, 更是水环境污染毒物现场快速检测的重要技术手段。目前, 以微藻为受试生物, 采用荧光动力学方法分析污染物毒性时所用的光合荧光参数较多, 不同光合荧光参数对污染物的毒性响应特性也有所不同, 例如: 光系统Ⅱ(PSⅡ)最大光化学量子产率 F_v/F_m 是分析环境因素及污染物毒性对植物光合活性影响最为常用的光合荧光参数^[15-16]; Lichtenthaler等^[17-18]研究发现, 与 F_v/F_m 相比, 光合活性参数 F_v/F_o 及 F_m/F_o 能够更为灵敏地反映光照条件及灰尘沉积对高等植物光合活性的影响; Sun等^[9]

收稿日期: 2023-04-03; 修回日期: 2023-05-08; 录用日期: 2023-05-15; 网络首发日期: 2023-06-28

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划(2021YFC3200100, 2022YFC3103901)、安徽省科技重大专项(202003a07020007, 202203a07020002)

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研究发现,光合活性参数 PI_{ABS} 是评估除草剂阿特拉津对小球藻(*Chlorella pyrenoidosa*)毒性最为敏感的响应指标。但这些光合荧光参数对水体中消毒副产物的毒性响应特性目前尚且未知。明确对消毒副产物具有灵敏毒性响应特性的光合荧光参数对于发展基于荧光动力学技术的水体消毒副产物毒性快速检测方法具有重要的意义。

氯乙酸与三氯乙腈是氯化消毒后产生的具有生物毒性的典型氯化消毒副产物。为了实现氯化消毒副产物毒性的快速灵敏检测,本文以水体中较为常见的淡水微藻蛋白核小球藻为受试生物,以典型氯化消毒副产物氯乙酸及三氯乙腈为研究对象,采用荧光动力学方法研究蛋白核小球藻4个光合荧光参数 F_v/F_m 、 F_v/F_o 、 F_o/F_m (F_o 为初始荧光强度, F_m 为最大荧光强度, $F_v=F_m-F_o$)及 PI_{ABS} 对两种氯化消毒副产物毒性的响应特性,进而优选出对水体氯化消毒副产物具有高灵敏度且良好定量响应性能的光合荧光参数,为后续建立水体消毒副产物毒性现场快速定量检测方法提供重要依据。

2 材料与方法

2.1 藻种培养与溶液配制

所用的淡水微藻蛋白核小球藻(FACHB-5)购于中国科学院水生生物研究所淡水藻种库。将该藻种无菌接种于BG11培养基中,置于恒温光照培养箱(MQD-S3R,上海曼泉仪器有限公司,中国)中进行扩大培养。培养条件设置如下:温度为(25±1)℃,光照强度为120 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹,光暗时间比为12 h:12 h。每天使用生物荧光显微镜(ECLIPSE Ni-U,尼通,日本)对藻种培养液的藻细胞密度进行检测。当蛋白核小球藻培养3~4天进入对数生长期时,将其用于氯化消毒副产物的暴露实验。

所用的氯乙酸购于国药集团化学试剂有限公司,为分析纯,纯度≥99%;三氯乙腈购于阿拉丁试剂(上

海)有限公司,为分析纯,纯度≥98%。暴露实验前采用无菌BG11培养基分别配制质量浓度为2 g·L⁻¹的氯乙酸储备液及三氯乙腈储备液,并用无菌BG11培养基对蛋白核小球藻培养液进行稀释。取20 mL稀释后藻液于50 mL容量瓶中,并加入一定体积(<400 μL)的氯乙酸或三氯乙腈储备液,配制不同质量浓度氯乙酸及三氯乙腈胁迫下的蛋白核小球藻测量样品,最终每个测试藻样中蛋白核小球藻的细胞密度为5×10⁵ cells·mL⁻¹,氯乙酸的质量浓度分别为0、5.06、10.12、12.88、15.64、18.40、20.17、23.00、27.60、32.20、36.80 mg·L⁻¹,三氯乙腈的质量浓度分别为0、1.55、3.09、4.63、6.18、7.73、9.66、11.60、13.53、15.46、19.32 mg·L⁻¹,其中以不加入氯乙酸及三氯乙腈储备液的20 mL细胞密度为5×10⁵ cells·mL⁻¹的蛋白核小球藻悬浮液为空白对照样。每一个质量浓度氯乙酸及三氯乙腈胁迫下的蛋白核小球藻样品及空白对照样品均以同样的方式配制3份平行样。将配制好的测试藻样置于恒温光照培养箱中,在与上述培养条件相同的环境下进行培养。

2.2 光合荧光参数获取

所有测试藻样经过15 min暗适应后,采用AquaPen AP110/C藻类荧光测量仪(Photon Systems Instruments公司,捷克)在饱和光脉冲强度为1800 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹的455 nm光激发下进行快速叶绿素荧光上升动力学曲线测量。根据获得的快速叶绿素荧光上升动力学曲线,提取曲线中的初始荧光强度 F_o 及最大荧光强度 F_m ,根据两个荧光强度的比值计算光合荧光参数 F_v/F_o ;根据式(1)和式(2)分别计算光合荧光参数 F_o/F_o 、 F_v/F_m ,并根据仪器系统的JIP-test软件直接获取光合荧光参数 PI_{ABS} ,不同光合荧光参数的物理意义如表1所示。

$$\frac{F_v}{F_o} = \frac{F_m - F_o}{F_o}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{F_v}{F_m} = \frac{F_m - F_o}{F_m}. \quad (2)$$

表1 不同光合荧光参数的物理意义

Table 1 Physical significance of different photosynthetic fluorescence parameters

Parameter	Physical significance
F_m/F_o	Quantum yield of PS II electron transport ^[19]
F_v/F_o	Potential PS II quantum yield ^[19]
F_v/F_m	The maximum photochemical quantum yield of PS II ^[15]
PI_{ABS}	Performance index for energy conservation from photons absorbed by PS II to the reduction of intersystem electron acceptors ^[9]

2.3 数据处理与统计分析

采用SPSS 19.0软件对测试藻样的光合荧光参数进行统计分析,利用单因素方差分析(ANOVA)方法及Tukey post-hoc多重检验方法分析不同质量浓度氯乙酸与三氯乙腈胁迫下蛋白核小球藻处理组与空白对照组之间的差异,0.01≤ p <0.05表示处理组与空

对照组之间具有显著性差异, p <0.01表示处理组与空白对照组之间具有极显著性差异。

为了评估不同光合荧光参数对消毒副产物氯乙酸和三氯乙腈的响应特性,采用式(3)计算不同质量浓度消毒副产物胁迫下蛋白核小球藻相应光合荧光参数的抑制率。

$$I_t = \frac{(P_c - P_s)}{P_c} \times 100\%, \quad (3)$$

式中: t 表示暴露时间; P_c 表示暴露时间为 t 时消毒副产物胁迫下蛋白核小球藻的光合荧光参数; P_s 表示暴露时间为 t 时空白对照样蛋白核小球藻的光合荧光参数; I_t 表示暴露时间为 t 时光合荧光参数的抑制率。

利用Origin 2021软件的阻滞增长(Logistic)模型对光合荧光参数抑制率与消毒副产物质量浓度之间的剂量-效应关系进行非线性拟合,并根据拟合后的Logistic剂量-效应关系曲线,计算两种消毒副产物的10%效应质量浓度(EC_{10})值与50%效应质量浓度(EC_{50})值及其95%置信区间。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 蛋白核小球藻对氯乙酸及三氯乙腈毒性响应的最佳实验条件

藻细胞的生长期、藻细胞密度及毒性响应的环境温度均是微藻对氯化消毒副产物毒性响应的关键影响要素。为了准确评估蛋白核小球藻的不同光合荧光参数对消毒副产物毒性的响应特性,研究了不同生长期蛋白核小球藻的光合活性变化规律及藻细胞密度与环境温度对氯乙酸及三氯乙腈毒性响应灵敏度的影响,从而选出有利于提高蛋白核小球藻对氯乙酸及三氯乙腈毒性响应灵敏度的最佳实验条件。

具有较好光合活性的藻细胞在提高污染物毒性响应灵敏度方面具有重要作用。为了选出具有最好光合活性的藻细胞生长时期,分析了蛋白核小球藻不同光合荧光参数随培养时间的变化规律,结果如图1所示。从图1可以看出,无论是以 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 还是以 PI_{ABS} 作为光合活性的指示参数,随着蛋白核小球藻培养时间的延长,这4个光合荧光参数均呈先快速递增再缓慢降低的变化趋势。当蛋白核小球藻培养至第3~4天时,参数 F_v/F_m 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_o 和 PI_{ABS} 均达到最大值或处于较高水平。该结果表明,当蛋白核接种后培养至第3~4天时,其具有最好的光合活性。因此,以蛋白核小球藻为受试生物开展不同光合荧光参数对氯化消毒副产物毒性响应特性的研究时,3~4 d是蛋白核小球藻的最佳生长期。

以培养至第3天的蛋白核小球藻为受试生物,当蛋白核小球藻与氯乙酸及三氯乙腈反应液中藻细胞密度由 $0.1 \times 10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 增加到 $100 \times 10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 时,20.17 mg·L⁻¹氯乙酸和7.73 mg·L⁻¹三氯乙腈胁迫2 h的蛋白核小球藻 PI_{ABS} 的抑制率随藻细胞密度的变化如图2(a)所示。从图2(a)可以看出,当藻细胞密度由 $0.1 \times 10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 增加到 $0.5 \times 10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 时,氯乙酸胁迫下的蛋白核小球藻 PI_{ABS} 抑制率由42.45%增加到58.44%,三氯乙腈胁迫下的蛋白核小球藻 PI_{ABS} 抑制率由63.87%增加到80.40%,二者的抑制率均出现较大的变化。当藻细胞密度处在 $0.5 \times 10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$

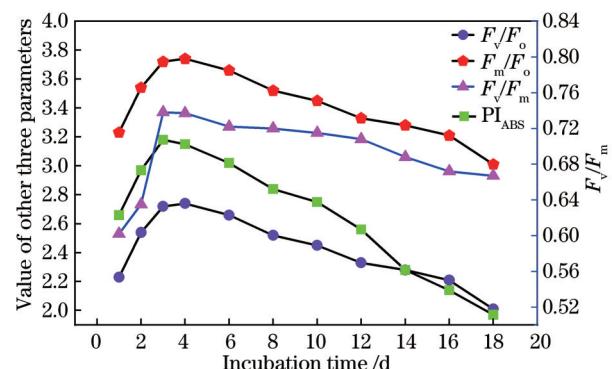


图1 蛋白核小球藻的4个光合荧光参数随培养时间的变化

Fig. 1 Changes of four photosynthetic fluorescence parameters of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* with incubation time

$10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1} \sim 100 \times 10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 范围时,氯乙酸及三氯乙腈胁迫下的蛋白核小球藻 PI_{ABS} 抑制率分别在56.75%~61.55%及78.48%~81.98%范围内呈现较小程度的波动,与 $0.1 \times 10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 藻细胞密度时的结果相比,此细胞密度范围的蛋白核小球藻 PI_{ABS} 抑制率处于较高值并趋于稳定。因此, $0.5 \times 10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1} \sim 100 \times 10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 是蛋白核小球藻不同光合荧光参数对氯化消毒副产物毒性响应特性研究的最佳藻细胞密度。后续开展蛋白核小球藻光合荧光参数 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 及 PI_{ABS} 对不同质量浓度氯乙酸及三氯乙腈的毒性响应研究时,将统一选择 $5 \times 10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 为反应液中蛋白核小球藻的藻细胞密度。

当以培养至第3天的蛋白核小球藻为受试生物,蛋白核小球藻与氯乙酸及三氯乙腈反应液中藻细胞密度为 $5 \times 10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 时,不同环境温度下20.17 mg·L⁻¹氯乙酸和7.73 mg·L⁻¹三氯乙腈胁迫2 h的蛋白核小球藻 PI_{ABS} 的抑制率如图2(b)所示。当环境温度由5℃增加到25℃时,氯乙酸及三氯乙腈胁迫下的蛋白核小球藻 PI_{ABS} 的抑制率均呈逐渐递增的变化趋势;当环境温度由25℃增加到35℃时, PI_{ABS} 的抑制率稍有降低。因此,25℃更有利于提高蛋白核小球藻对氯化消毒副产物毒性响应的灵敏度,是最佳的毒性响应环境温度。

3.2 4个光合荧光参数随氯乙酸及三氯乙腈质量浓度的变化规律

在上述最佳毒性响应条件下,当暴露时间为2 h时,不同质量浓度氯乙酸(5.06~36.80 mg·L⁻¹)及三氯乙腈(1.55~19.32 mg·L⁻¹)胁迫下蛋白核小球藻及空白对照样的4个光合荧光参数 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 及 PI_{ABS} 值如图3和图4所示,其中:柱条上方的*代表 $0.01 \leq p < 0.05$,表示处理组与空白对照组间具有显著性差异;**代表 $p < 0.01$,表示处理组与空白对照组间具有极显著性差异。从图3和图4可以看出,随着氯乙酸及三氯乙腈质量浓度的逐渐增加,光合荧光参数

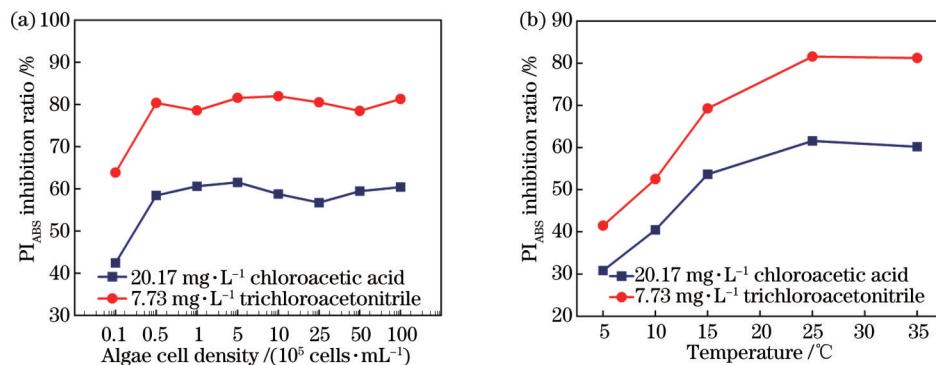


图2 氯乙酸和三氯乙腈胁迫下蛋白核小球藻PI_{ABS}的抑制率随藻细胞密度及环境温度的变化。(a)藻细胞密度;(b)环境温度

Fig. 2 Changes of PI_{ABS} inhibition ratio of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* exposed to chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile with algae cell density and environmental temperature. (a) Algae cell density; (b) environmental temperature

F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、PI_{ABS}值均呈逐渐降低的趋势。当氯乙酸的质量浓度由5.06 mg·L⁻¹增加到36.80 mg·L⁻¹时, F_v/F_o 值已由空白对照样的97.61%降低到15.03%, F_m/F_o 值由空白对照样的98.25%降低到37.94%, F_v/F_m 值由空白对照样的99.35%降低到39.54%,而PI_{ABS}值由空白对照样的97.49%降低到5.54%。同样地,当三氯乙腈的质量浓度由1.55 mg·L⁻¹增加到19.32 mg·L⁻¹时, F_v/F_o 值由空

对照样的99.07%降低到14.87%, F_m/F_o 值由空白对照样的99.33%降低到38.11%, F_v/F_m 值由空白对照样的99.75%降低到39.01%,而PI_{ABS}值由空白对照样的95.89%降低到4.59%。可见,光合荧光参数 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、PI_{ABS}对氯乙酸及三氯乙腈都具有质量浓度定量响应特性,且与这两种氯化消毒副产物的质量浓度具有负相关性。

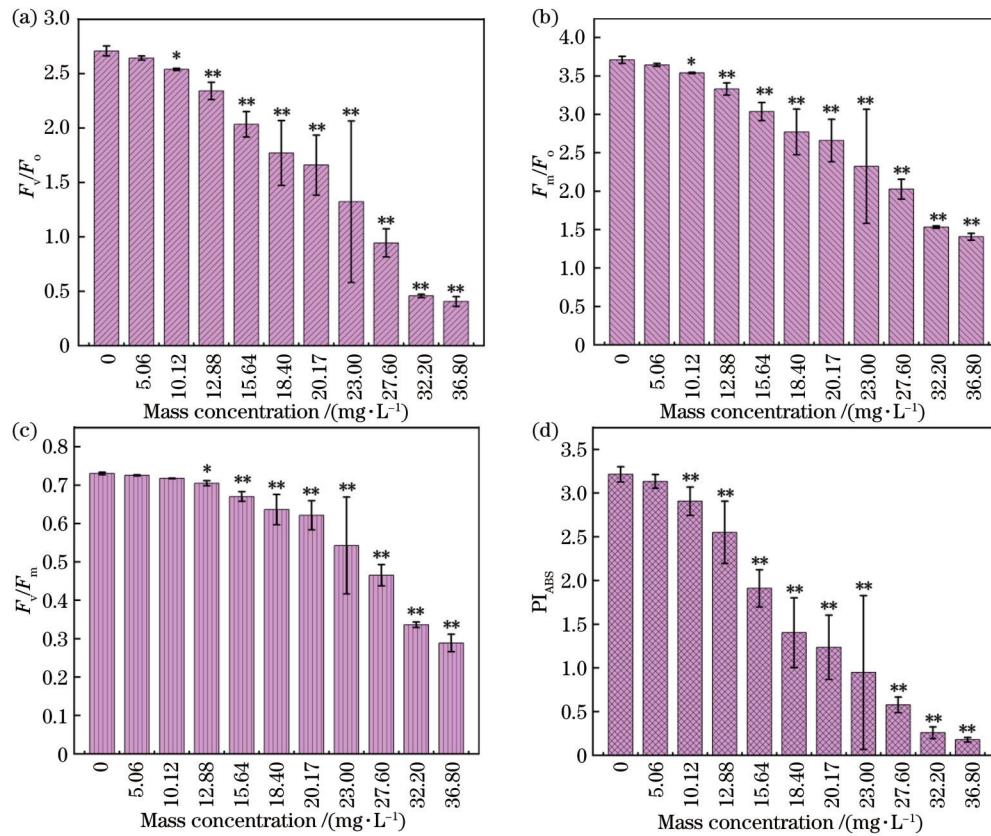


图3 不同质量浓度的氯乙酸胁迫2 h时蛋白核小球藻4个光合荧光参数的平均值。(a) F_v/F_o ; (b) F_m/F_o ; (c) F_v/F_m ; (d)PI_{ABS}

Fig. 3 Average values of four photosynthetic fluorescence parameters of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* stressed by chloroacetic acid with different mass concentrations for 2 h. (a) F_v/F_o ; (b) F_m/F_o ; (c) F_v/F_m ; (d) PI_{ABS}

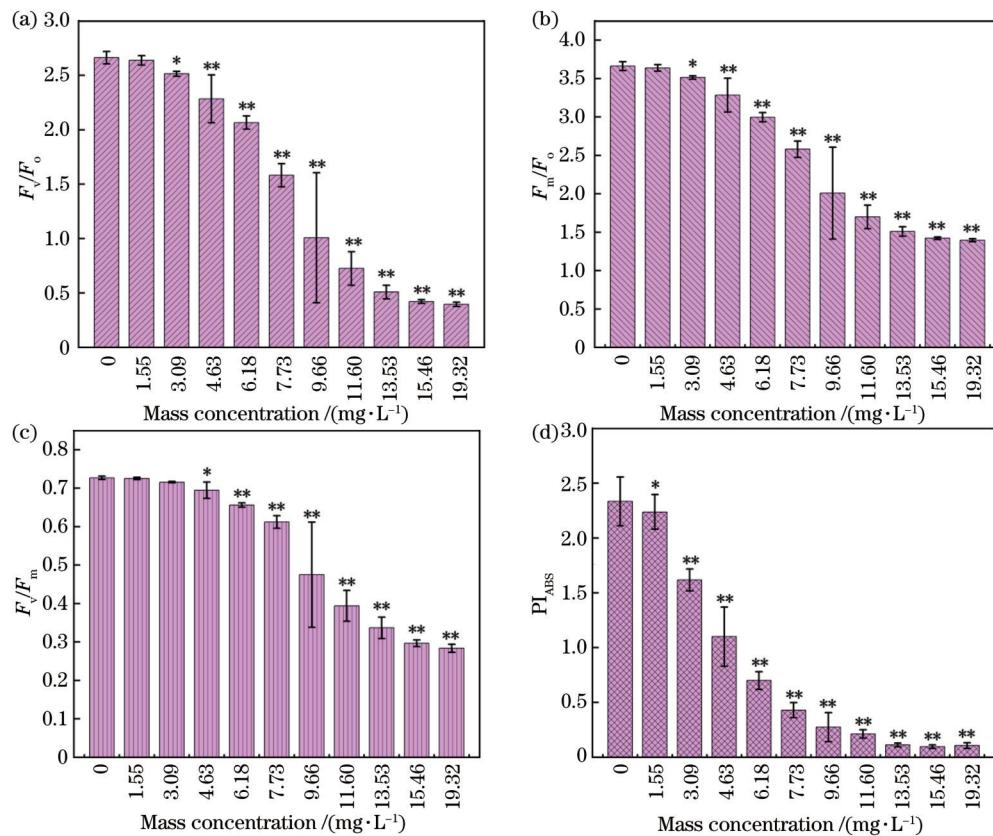


图4 不同质量浓度三氯乙腈胁迫2 h时蛋白核小球藻4个光合荧光参数的平均值。(a) F_v/F_o ;(b) F_m/F_o ;(c) F_v/F_m ;(d) PI_{ABS}
Fig. 4 Average values of four photosynthetic fluorescence parameters of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* stressed by trichloroacetonitrile with different mass concentrations for 2 h. (a) F_v/F_o ; (b) F_m/F_o ; (c) F_v/F_m ; (d) PI_{ABS}

3.3 4个光合荧光参数与氯乙酸及三氯乙腈质量浓度的剂量-效应关系

由于4个光合荧光参数 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、 PI_{ABS} 值均随氯乙酸及三氯乙腈质量浓度的变化而改变,因此采用Logistic曲线模型研究在暴露时间为2 h时,光合荧光参数 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、 PI_{ABS} 与氯乙酸及三氯乙腈质量浓度之间的剂量-效应关系。氯乙酸及三氯乙腈质量浓度与蛋白核小球藻光合荧光参数 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、 PI_{ABS} 抑制率之间的Logistic模型拟合结果如图5和图6所示。研究表明,当氯乙酸及三氯乙腈的质量浓度分别在5.06~36.80 mg·L⁻¹及1.55~19.32 mg·L⁻¹范围时, F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、 PI_{ABS} 的抑制率与氯乙酸及三氯乙腈质量浓度之间具有很好的Logistic曲线关系,其中 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、 PI_{ABS} 抑制率与氯乙酸质量浓度的Logistic曲线定量关系的修正相关系数 R_{adj}^2 分别为0.9945、0.9939、0.9936和0.9949,与三氯乙腈质量浓度的Logistic曲线定量关系的修正相关系数 R_{adj}^2 分别为0.9960、0.9967、0.9965和0.9983,均大于0.993。可见,4个光合荧光参数与氯乙酸及三氯乙腈质量浓度之间都具有很好的剂量-效应关系,都可作为水体中氯化消毒副产物对蛋白核小球藻毒性定量检测的响应指标。其中,参数 PI_{ABS} 与两种氯化消毒副产品质量浓度之间的剂量-效应关系

曲线的相关性最好,说明与其他3个光合荧光参数相比, PI_{ABS} 表征水体氯化消毒副产物毒性定量检测结果的准确性更高。

3.4 光合荧光参数对氯乙酸及三氯乙腈响应灵敏度对比

为了明确光合荧光参数 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、 PI_{ABS} 对氯乙酸及三氯乙腈的响应灵敏度,分别从对低质量浓度氯乙酸及三氯乙腈的响应性能、对等质量浓度氯乙酸及三氯乙腈的响应性能及由不同参数获取的两种氯化消毒副产物的EC₁₀和EC₅₀值这4个方面,对比4个光合荧光参数对两种氯化消毒副产物的响应特性。

首先,对比不同质量浓度氯乙酸与三氯乙腈胁迫2 h时蛋白核小球藻 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、 PI_{ABS} 与空白对照样的光合荧光参数之间的差异,结果如图3和图4所示。从图3可以看出,对于氯乙酸,当质量浓度达到10.12 mg·L⁻¹时,胁迫下的蛋白核小球藻 F_v/F_o 及 F_m/F_o 与空白对照样 F_v/F_o 及 F_m/F_o 具有显著性差异($0.01 \leq p < 0.05$),而此胁迫下的蛋白核小球藻与空白对照间的 PI_{ABS} 已具有极显著性差异($p < 0.01$)。当氯乙酸质量浓度需达到12.88 mg·L⁻¹时,胁迫下的蛋白核小球藻与空白对照间的 F_v/F_m 才具有显著性差异($0.01 \leq p < 0.05$)。对于三氯乙腈胁迫下的蛋白核小球藻(图4),其与空白对照样在 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、

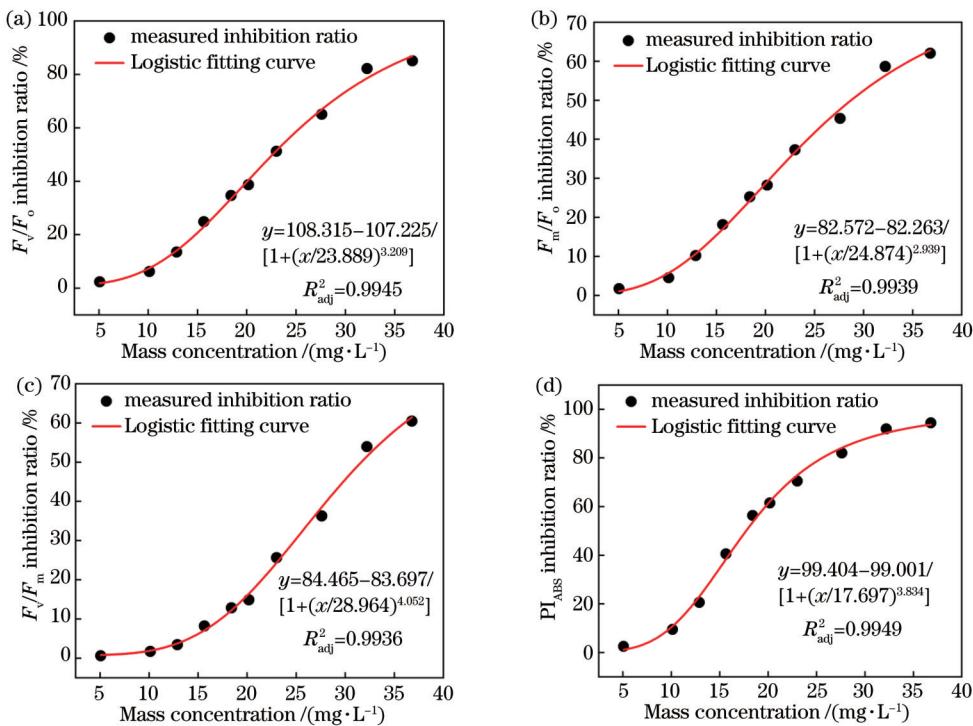


图5 暴露时间为2 h时光合荧光参数与氯乙酸质量浓度的Logistic剂量-效应关系曲线。(a) F_v/F_o ;(b) F_m/F_o ;(c) F_v/F_m ;(d) PI_{ABS}
Fig. 5 Logistic dose-response relationship between photosynthetic fluorescence parameters and mass concentration of chloroacetic acid at exposure time of 2 h. (a) F_v/F_o ; (b) F_m/F_o ; (c) F_v/F_m ; (d) PI_{ABS}

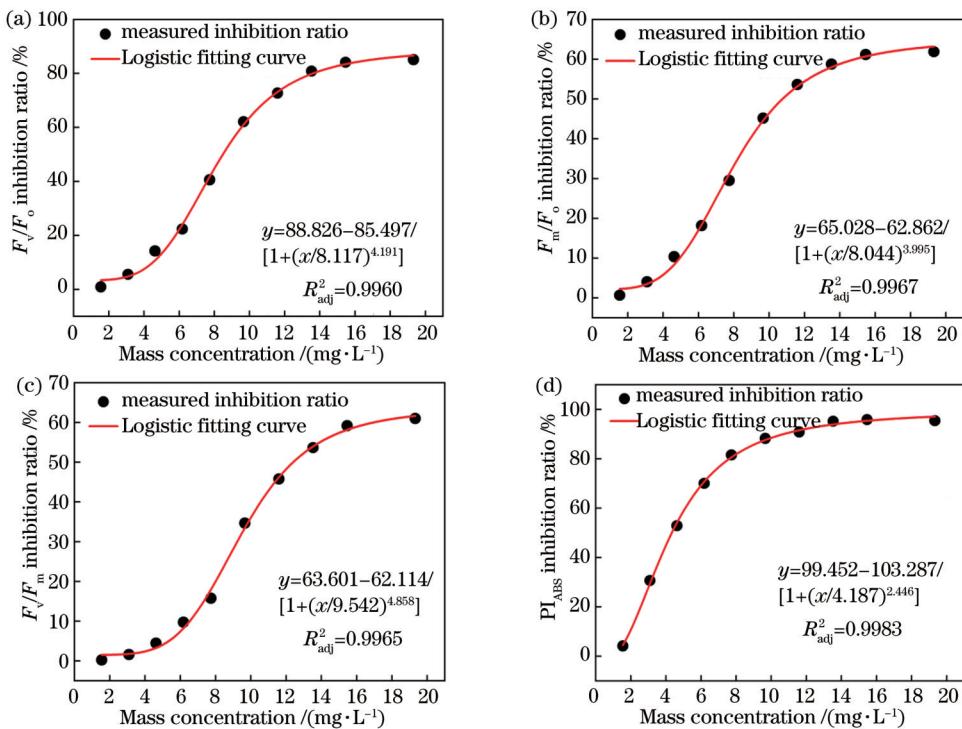


图6 暴露时间为2 h时光合荧光参数与三氯乙腈质量浓度的Logistic剂量-效应关系曲线。(a) F_v/F_o ;(b) F_m/F_o ;(c) F_v/F_m ;(d) PI_{ABS}
Fig. 6 Logistic dose-response relationship between photosynthetic fluorescence parameters and mass concentration of trichloroacetonitrile at exposure time of 2 h. (a) F_v/F_o ; (b) F_m/F_o ; (c) F_v/F_m ; (d) PI_{ABS}

PI_{ABS} 4个参数方面具有显著性差异 ($0.01 \leq p < 0.05$) 时所对应的三氯乙腈的最低质量浓度分别为 3.09、3.09、4.63、1.55 mg·L⁻¹，具有极显著性差异 ($p <$

0.01) 时所对应的三氯乙腈的最低质量浓度分别为 4.63、4.63、6.18、3.09 mg·L⁻¹。因此，4个光合荧光参数中， PI_{ABS} 对低质量浓度氯化消毒副产物具有最灵

敏的响应性能。

其次,对比暴露时间为2 h时等质量浓度氯乙酸及三氯乙腈胁迫下蛋白核小球藻4个光合荧光参数 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、 PI_{ABS} 的抑制率,结果如图7所示。从图7(a)可以看出,对于等质量浓度氯乙酸胁迫下的蛋白核小球藻,在5.06~36.80 mg·L⁻¹氯乙酸质量浓度范围内, PI_{ABS} 的抑制率分别是 F_v/F_o 抑制率的1.04~1.63倍,是 F_m/F_o 抑制率的1.44~2.23倍,而是 F_v/F_m 抑制率的1.44~2.23倍,而 PI_{ABS} 平均受抑制的程度分别是 F_v/F_o 的1.38倍,是 F_m/F_o 的1.90倍,是 F_v/F_m 的1.90倍。从图7(b)可以看出,对于等质量浓度三氯乙腈胁迫下的蛋白核小球藻,在1.55~19.32 mg·L⁻¹三

氯乙腈质量浓度范围内, PI_{ABS} 的抑制率分别是 F_v/F_o 抑制率的1.12~5.51倍,是 F_m/F_o 抑制率的1.54~7.58倍,是 F_v/F_m 抑制率的1.56~19.42倍,而 PI_{ABS} 平均受抑制的程度分别是 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 和 F_v/F_m 受抑制程度的2.49倍、3.38倍和6.95倍。因此,等质量浓度氯乙酸及三氯乙腈胁迫下,4个光合荧光参数受抑制程度由大到小的顺序均为 PI_{ABS} 、 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m ,其中 PI_{ABS} 的抑制率最大,受影响程度最高,说明 PI_{ABS} 对等质量浓度氯化消毒副产物的毒性响应最为敏感。但 PI_{ABS} 的灵敏性响应特性导致其抑制率在高质量浓度氯化消毒副产物胁迫下可能会更早出现饱和现象。

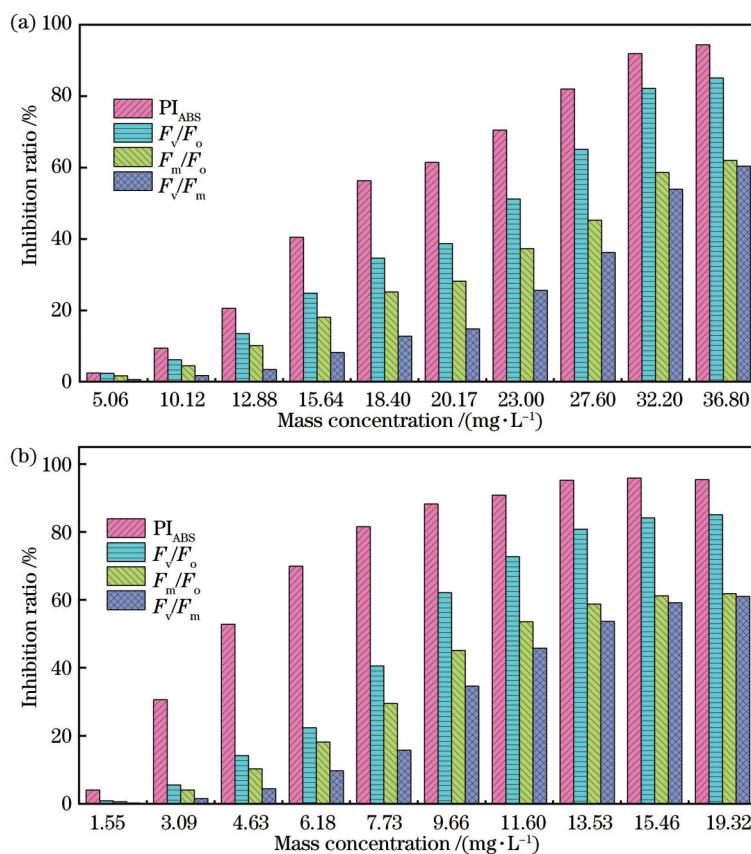


图7 等质量浓度氯乙酸或三氯乙腈胁迫2 h时蛋白核小球藻的光合荧光参数抑制率。(a)氯乙酸;(b)三氯乙腈

Fig. 7 Inhibition ratios of photosynthetic fluorescence parameters of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* stressed by equal mass concentration of chloroacetic acid or trichloroacetonitrile for 2 h. (a) Chloroacetic acid; (b) trichloroacetonitrile

进一步对暴露时间为2 h,以 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、 PI_{ABS} 为响应指标所计算的氯乙酸及三氯乙腈的EC₁₀值及EC₅₀值进行对比,结果如表2所示。从表2可以看出:基于不同参数计算的氯乙酸及三氯乙腈的EC₁₀值由大到小排序均为 $F_v/F_m > F_m/F_o > F_v/F_o > PI_{ABS}$;基于不同参数计算的氯乙酸及三氯乙腈的EC₅₀值由大到小排序也均为 $F_v/F_m > F_m/F_o > F_v/F_o > PI_{ABS}$ 。对于氯乙酸,基于 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 计算的EC₁₀值分别是基于 PI_{ABS} 计算的EC₁₀值的1.14倍、1.27倍和1.75倍,其EC₅₀值分别是基于 PI_{ABS} 计算的EC₅₀值的

1.28倍、1.62倍和1.79倍;对于三氯乙腈,基于 F_v/F_o 、 F_m/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 计算的EC₁₀值及EC₅₀值分别是基于 PI_{ABS} 所计算出的EC₁₀值及EC₅₀值的2.31倍、2.53倍、3.35倍及1.96倍、2.48倍、2.86倍。由不同光合荧光参数计算的氯乙酸及三氯乙腈的EC₁₀值与EC₅₀值对比结果可知,4个光合荧光参数对氯乙酸及三氯乙腈毒性的响应灵敏度由强到弱的顺序为 $PI_{ABS} > F_v/F_o > F_m/F_o > F_v/F_m$ 。

上述分析结果表明,无论是在对低质量浓度及等质量浓度氯乙酸与三氯乙腈毒性响应方面进行对比,

表2 暴露时间为2 h时,基于不同光合荧光参数计算的氯乙酸及三氯乙腈的EC₁₀值与EC₅₀值及其95%置信区间(95%CI)

Table 2 EC₁₀ and EC₅₀ values and their 95% confidence intervals (95%CI) of chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile based on different photosynthetic fluorescence parameters when the exposure time is 2 h

Parameter	Chloroacetic acid		Trichloroacetonitrile	
	EC ₁₀ / (mg·L ⁻¹) [95%CI / (mg·L ⁻¹)]	EC ₅₀ / (mg·L ⁻¹) [95%CI / (mg·L ⁻¹)]	EC ₁₀ / (mg·L ⁻¹) [95%CI / (mg·L ⁻¹)]	EC ₅₀ / (mg·L ⁻¹) [95%CI / (mg·L ⁻¹)]
PI _{ABS}	9.887 (8.587–10.874)	17.715 (17.165–18.277)	1.952 (1.777–2.098)	4.335 (4.197–4.464)
F _v /F _o	11.303 (9.826–12.495)	22.615 (21.867–23.456)	4.503 (3.912–4.998)	8.481 (8.182–8.805)
F _m /F _o	12.540 (11.251–13.638)	28.718 (27.523–29.906)	4.938 (4.553–5.318)	10.748 (10.282–11.260)
F _v /F _m	17.303 (16.117–18.404)	31.629 (30.541–32.701)	6.533 (6.118–6.937)	12.397 (11.901–12.933)

还是在消毒副产物EC₁₀与EC₅₀方面进行对比,在F_v/F_o、F_m/F_o、F_v/F_m、PI_{ABS} 4个光合荧光参数中,PI_{ABS}是蛋白核小球藻对水体中氯化消毒副产物毒性响应最为敏感的指标,将其作为测试终点能够更有利于提高水体氯化消毒副产物毒性检测的灵敏度。

4 结 论

蛋白核小球藻光合荧光参数F_v/F_m、F_v/F_o、F_m/F_o、PI_{ABS}对两种氯化消毒副产物氯乙酸及三氯乙腈都具有质量浓度依赖性响应特性,每一种光合荧光参数抑制率与氯乙酸及三氯乙腈质量浓度之间都具有较好的Logistic曲线关系,均能够用于水体氯化消毒副产物毒性的定量检测。但在4种光合荧光参数中,PI_{ABS}表现出对氯乙酸及三氯乙腈最为灵敏的响应特性,因此PI_{ABS}是实现水体氯化消毒副产物毒性现场快速灵敏检测较为合适的响应指标。该研究结果为发展基于荧光动力学方法的水体消毒副产物毒性的现场快速检测方法与技术提供了更为合适的毒性响应参数。同时,水体污染物毒性现场快速检测的重复性、稳定性及灵敏性会受到多种因素影响,因此以PI_{ABS}为毒性响应指标进一步建立水体消毒副产物毒性的高灵敏、精准检测方法将是后续研究工作的重点。

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Response Characteristics of Different Photosynthetic Fluorescence Parameters of Microalgae to Toxicity of Chlorinated Disinfection By-products

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Abstract

Objective Due to the advantages such as good inactivation effect on pathogenic microorganisms and low usage cost, chlorinated disinfectants have been widely employed for disinfection in various aspects. However, the large amount of chlorinated disinfection by-products produced by chlorinated disinfectants have biological toxicity, and they will have toxic effects on aquatic organisms and pose potential threats to the aquatic ecosystem once entering aquatic environment. Therefore, the development of on-site and rapid detection methods for the toxicity of chlorinated disinfection by-products in water is of significance for ensuring the aquatic environment safety. As the main primary producers and energy converters in aquatic ecosystems, microalgae play an important role in maintaining the balance and stability of aquatic ecosystems and indicating the water environment quality. Additionally, the microalgae photosynthesis has a rapid response characteristic to the toxicity of pollutants in water. Based on this, fluorescence kinetics technique which could rapidly and non-destructively detect the photosynthetic status of living plants has good development prospects in rapid toxicity detection of chlorinated disinfection by-products in water. However, at present, it is still unclear which photosynthetic fluorescence parameter obtained based on fluorescence kinetics technique can serve as the optimal response indicator for rapidly and sensitively detecting the toxicity of chlorinated disinfection by-products. Therefore, we study the response characteristics of different photosynthetic fluorescence parameters to the toxicity of chlorinated disinfection by-products for determining the optimal response indicator with sensitive response characteristics to chlorinated disinfection by-products. This is of practical significance for the development of on-site and rapid detection methods for the toxicity of chlorinated disinfection by-products based on fluorescence kinetics technology.

Methods We employ a common freshwater microalgae *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* as the test organism, and two typical toxic chlorinated disinfection by-products chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile as the research objects. Meanwhile, we first investigate the change rule of photosynthetic activity of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* with incubation time and the influences of algal cell density and environmental temperature on the response sensitivity of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* to the toxicity of two chlorinated disinfection by-products to determinate the optimal experimental conditions for the response of *Chlorella*

pyrenoidosa to chlorinated disinfection by-products toxicity. The fluorescence kinetics method is adapted to study the response of four photosynthetic fluorescence parameters F_v/F_m , F_v/F_o , F_m/F_o , and PI_{ABS} to different mass concentrations of chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile, and then the dose-response relationships between each photosynthetic fluorescence parameter and each chlorinated disinfection by-product are constructed. On this basis, the response sensitivities of four photosynthetic fluorescence parameters to chlorinated disinfection by-products are compared in four aspects. The aspects include response performance to low mass concentration of chlorinated disinfection by-products, inhibition degree by equal mass concentration of chlorinated disinfection by-products, 10% effective mass concentration (EC_{10}), and 50% effective mass concentration (EC_{50}) values.

Results and Discussions By studying the change of photosynthetic activity of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* with incubation time, the results show that when *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* is cultured to the third to fourth days, all the four photosynthetic fluorescence parameters F_v/F_m , F_m/F_o , F_v/F_o , and PI_{ABS} are at a high level (Fig. 1), which indicates that *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* has the best photosynthetic activity at this time. Therefore, the best growth period of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* for studying the response characteristics of different photosynthetic fluorescence parameters to the toxicity of chlorinated disinfection by-products is the third day to the fourth day during culture. The results of influences of algal cell density and environmental temperature on PI_{ABS} inhibition ratio of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* exposed to chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile demonstrate that when the algal cell density is in the range of 0.5×10^5 – $100 \times 10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$, PI_{ABS} inhibition ratio is at a high level and tends to stabilize [Fig. 2 (a)]. Under the environmental temperature of 25°C , the inhibition ratio of PI_{ABS} is the maximum [Fig. 2 (b)]. Therefore, 0.5×10^5 – $100 \times 10^5 \text{ cells} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ and 25°C are the optimal algal cell density and the optimal environmental temperature for the response of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* to chlorinated disinfection by-products toxicity respectively. In the optimal toxicity response conditions, when the exposure time is 2 h, all the four photosynthetic fluorescence parameters F_v/F_o , F_m/F_o , F_v/F_m , and PI_{ABS} values gradually decrease with the mass concentration increase in chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile (Figs. 3 and 4). When the mass concentrations of chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile are in the ranges from 5.06 to $36.80 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and from 1.55 to $19.32 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ respectively, all the inhibition ratios of F_v/F_o , F_m/F_o , F_v/F_m , and PI_{ABS} show good Logistic curve relationships with the mass concentrations of chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile, and the adjustive correlation coefficients R_{adj}^2 are all greater than 0.993 (Figs. 5 and 6). These results indicate that all four photosynthetic fluorescence parameters could be adopted as response indicators for quantitative toxicity detection of chlorinated disinfection by-products. For low mass concentrations of chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile, PI_{ABS} has the most sensitive response performance compared to F_v/F_o , F_m/F_o , and F_v/F_m (Figs. 3 and 4). Meanwhile, by comparing the inhibition ratios of F_v/F_o , F_m/F_o , F_v/F_m , and PI_{ABS} by equal mass concentration chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile at the exposure time of 2 h, the inhibition degree order of the four photosynthetic fluorescence parameters is $\text{PI}_{\text{ABS}} > F_v/F_o > F_m/F_o > F_v/F_m$. This indicates that compared with the other three photosynthetic fluorescence parameters, PI_{ABS} is the most sensitive to the toxicity of chlorinated disinfection by-products at the same mass concentration. Additionally, the EC_{10} and EC_{50} values of chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile calculated according to F_v/F_o , F_m/F_o , F_v/F_m , and PI_{ABS} are further compared. The results show that the photosynthetic fluorescence parameters corresponding to the EC_{10} and EC_{50} values of chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile in descending order are $F_v/F_m > F_m/F_o > F_v/F_o > \text{PI}_{\text{ABS}}$ (Table 2). This indicates that the sensitivity of the four photosynthetic fluorescence parameters to the toxicity of chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile is $\text{PI}_{\text{ABS}} > F_v/F_m > F_m/F_o > F_v/F_o$.

Conclusions All the photosynthetic fluorescence parameters F_v/F_m , F_v/F_o , F_m/F_o , and PI_{ABS} of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* have mass concentration-dependent response characteristics to two chlorinated disinfection by-products chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile. The four photosynthetic fluorescence parameters have good logistic curve dose-response relationships with the mass concentration of chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile, which could be utilized for quantitative toxicity detection of chlorinated disinfection by-products in water. In addition, among the four photosynthetic fluorescence parameters, PI_{ABS} exhibits the most sensitive response characteristics to chloroacetic acid and trichloroacetonitrile. Therefore, it is a suitable response indicator for rapidly and sensitively detecting the toxicity of chlorinated disinfection by-products. We provide a more suitable toxicity response parameter for the development of on-site and rapid detection methods and technologies for disinfection by-products toxicity based on fluorescence kinetics technique.

Key words spectroscopy; fluorescence; chlorinated disinfection by-product; biological toxicity; microalgae; fluorescence kinetics; photosynthetic fluorescence parameter